

FIG. 1

A flow chart of producing water containing fullerenes

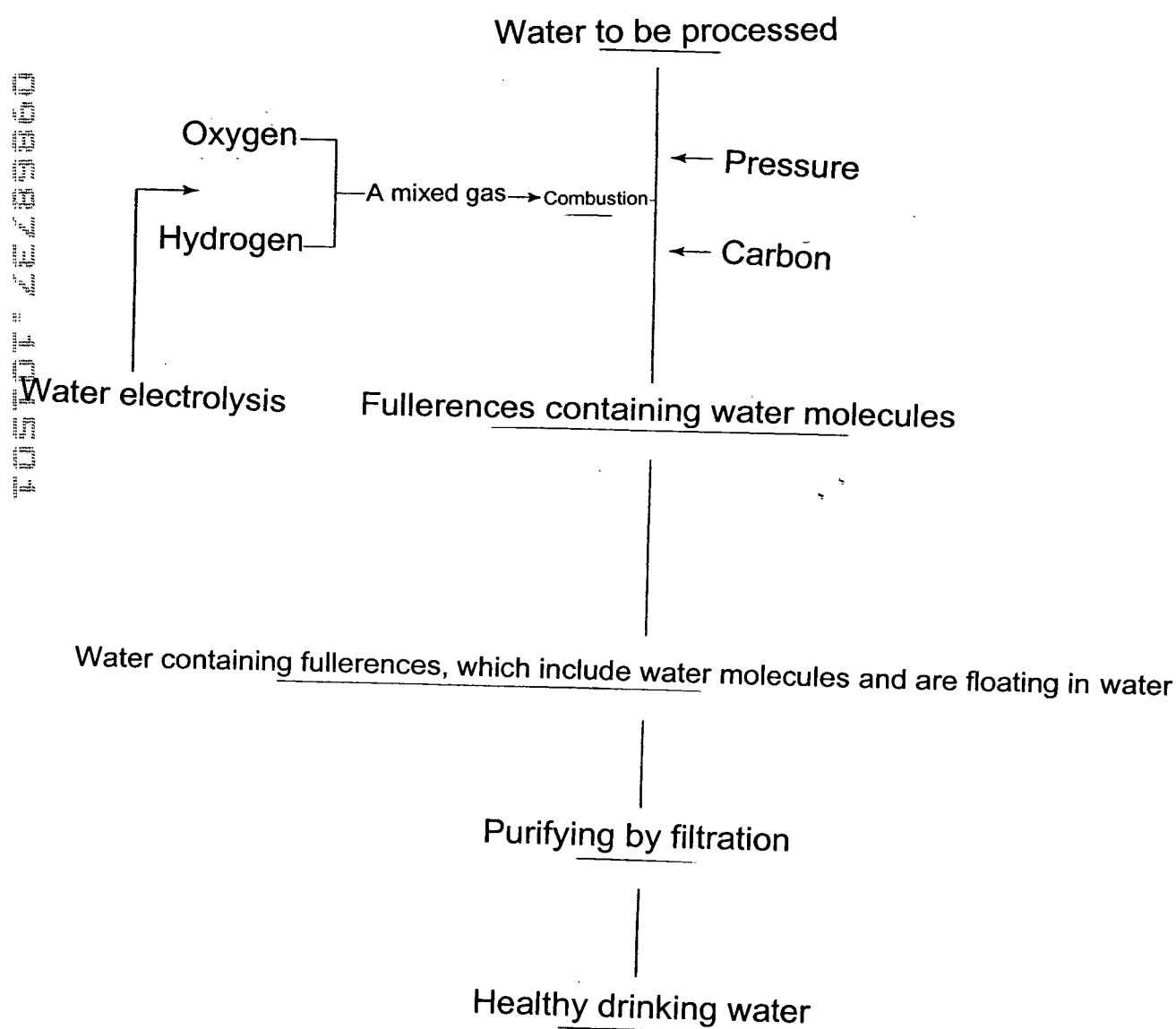


FIG. 2

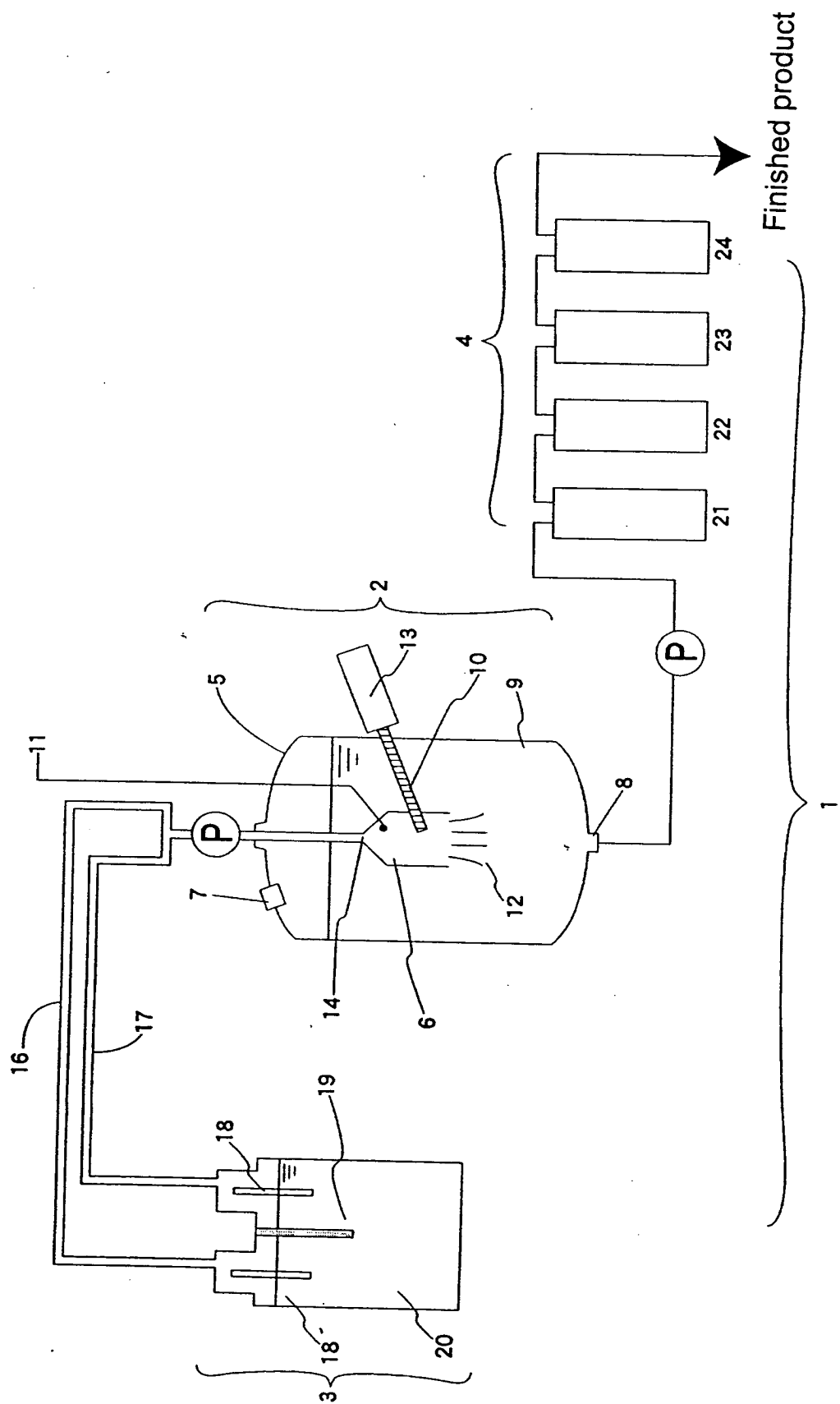
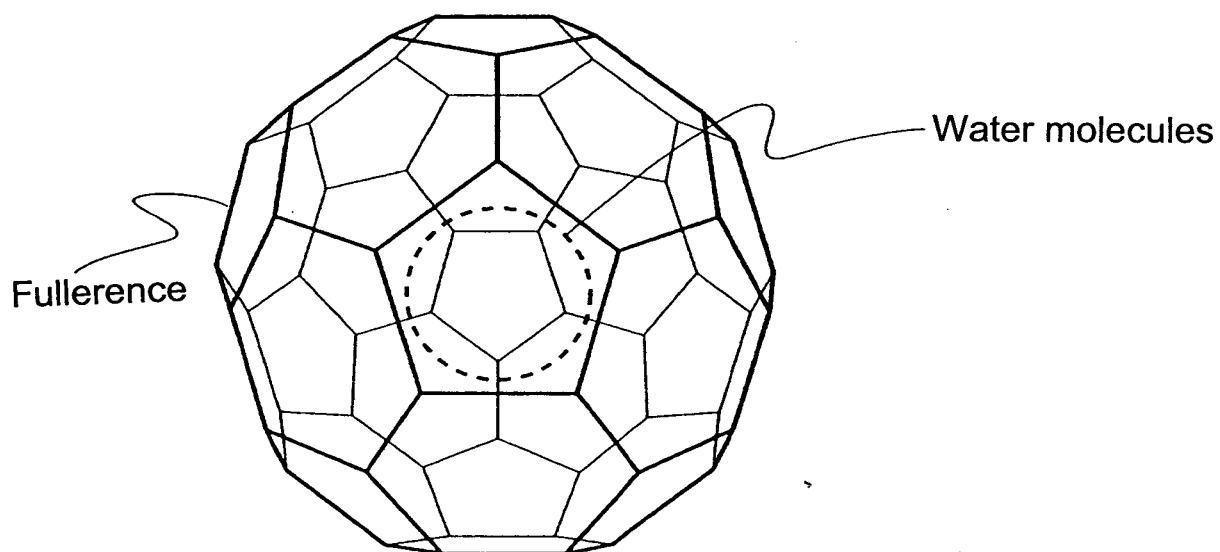


FIG. 3



## FIG. 4

Various Properties of  $C_{60}$  (prepared based on a table from Chemistry, 46, 830, 1990)

Properties (Physical Quantity)	Measured Value, etc.	Properties (Physical Quantity)	Measured Value, etc.
Molecular weight:	720.66	Electron affinity:	$2.65 \pm 0.02$ eV
No. of molecules:	720	Reduction potential ( $E^{1/2}$ vs $Fc/Fc^+$ ), acetonitrile/toluene, ( $E_t/N$ )	-0.98, -1.37, -1.87, -2.35, -2.85, -3.26 (V)
Molecular structure:	Frustum icosahedron ( $1_n$ ), Diameter: $\sim 7.1$ Å C-C bond shared by two six-membered rings 1.391 Å C-C bond forming a five-membered ring 1.455 Å $\delta = 143.27$ ppm	BF (illegible), $-10^\circ\text{C}$ :	
$^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum ( $C_4D_6$ )		Crystal structure:	Simple cubic system (249K or less) $P\alpha 3$ , $Z=4$ , $a=14.041\text{Å}$ (5K)
Infrared adsorption spectrum (KBr pellet)/ $\text{cm}^{-1}$		Face-centered cubic system (249K or more)	
Infrared emission spectrum (vapor-phase, $850 \pm 100^\circ\text{C}$ )/ $\text{cm}^{-1}$	527.4, 576.4, 1182.4, 1428.5 527.1, 570.3, 1169.1, 1406.9	$Fm 3$ , $Z=4$ , $a=14.17 \pm 0.01\text{Å}$ (300K)	
Raman spectrum (thin film)/ $\text{cm}^{-1}$	273(s), 437(m), 496(s), 710(m), 774(m), 1099(w), 1250(w), 1428(m), 1470(vs), 1575(m)	Distance between the center of adjacent molecules: $\sim 10.0\text{Å}$	
Visible ultraviolet spectrum (hexane solution, $\log \epsilon$ in parentheses)/nm:	211(5.11), 227(sh, 4.91), 256(5.24), 328(4.71), 390(3.52), 403(3.48), 492(sh, 2.72), 540(2.85), 568(2.78), 590(2.86), 598(2.87), 620(2.60)	Density:	$1.729\text{ g/cm}^3$ (5K, calculated value) $1.682\text{ g/cm}^3$ (300K, calculated value) $(5.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-2}\text{ GPa}^{-1}$
Fluorescence spectrum (toluene solution, at room temp.)/nm	No observation	Compressibility (0~20GPa):	$> 700^\circ\text{C}$
Triplet energy (toluene solution)	1.56 $\pm$ 0.03 eV ( $8.60 \pm 0.14\text{ kJ/mol}$ )	Melting point:	$\sim 4.83\text{ kJ/mol}$
Ionization potential	7.61 $\pm$ 0.02 eV	Heat of transition (249K):	$9.58 \pm 0.31\text{ kJ/mol}$
		Heat of sublimation:	$< 10^{-9}\text{ Scm}^{-1}$
		Conductivity (at room temp.):	$< 10^{-9}\text{ Scm}^{-1}$
		Molar magnetic susceptibility	$-(260 \pm 20) \times 10^{-6}\text{ emu/mol}$
		Transition temp. of superconducting salt Tc (K):	$K_3C_{60}$ (18), $Rb_3C_{60}$ (28, 30), $Rb_2CsC_{60}$ (31), $RbCs_2C_{60}$ (33), $K_2CsC_{60}$ (24), $Na_2CsC_{60}$ (12), $Na_2RbC_{60}$ (s.5), $Na_2KC_{60}$ (2.5), $Li_2CsC_{60}$ (12), $Ca_xC_{60}$ (8.4), $Sn_xC_{60}$ (12)
		Curie temp. of ferromagnetic salt:	TDAE $_{0.55}C_{60}$ 16.1K

\* Curie temperature: Temperature at which a paramagnetic substance changes to a ferromagnetic substance when it is cooling down.  
TDAE indicates tetrakis(dimethylamino)ethylene.

(Source: K. Tanigaki & others, *Fullerence*, Sangyo-tosho, Oct. 27, 1992, P. 16)